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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Tshombe Back Home; Agrees to Send MPs

ELISABETHVILLE (Reuter).—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga returned here by air yesterday after being detained for nearly two months by the Congo Central Government.

A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd at the airport as President Tshombe waved to them, smiling from the plane's doorway. He was followed by his Foreign Minister, Mr. Evariste Kimba.

The President was arrested on April 26 while attending the Congo-Katanga conference of Congolese leaders, taken to Leopoldville and finally released on Thursday.

Before leaving Leopoldville yesterday, he said a condition of the release of himself and Mr. Kimba was that Katanga would send representatives to the reconvened Congolese Parliament. The Katanga representatives would definitely be coming — "that is decided now," he added.

Parliament is due to convene today at Lovanium University, outside Leopoldville, but, for technical reasons, the opening may be delayed a few days. Parliament has not met in its entirety since Katanga declared itself independent of the Central Government last July.

The leader of the Lumumbist regime in Stanleyville, Antoine Gizenga, told the U.N. in a statement published here yesterday that he would send men to Parliament as soon as the U.N. could guarantee them "complete safety."

His statement indicated that he felt this condition had not yet been fulfilled.

Meanwhile, several hundred Lovanium students drove shouting and chanting through Leopoldville yesterday to protest against the requisition of their building and grounds by the Parliament. Student demonstrators barred U.N. personnel from entering the campus, and all vehicles trying to enter were seized.

Two crowded bulldozers of jeering students drove slowly past the official residence of Prime Minister Joseph Kasavubu and the parliament building, waving banners saying "Hold Parliament on the Moon," and "Give us Peace for our Bessas."

Algeria Spit Seen if No FLN Guarantee

By MAURICE CARL, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — It seems clear that France has served final notice of her intention to partition Algeria almost immediately unless the FLN rebels agree to negotiate an agreement providing fool-proof guarantees for the non-Moslem minority in an independent Algeria.

One way or another, President de Gaulle is determined to settle the Algerian question before the winter. His resolve, which is definitive, has been conveyed to the FLN not only through discreet contacts between Paris and Tunis via Geneva, but also publicly in an official-inspired press campaign prominently featured yesterday by the entire French press and radio.

"So far in the fortnight's 'period for reflection' accorded by the French delegation after the cal de case to which the Evian parity had led, the FLN has not shown any sign of retreating from its intransigent position in respect of Algeria's non-Moslems."

Indicative of the rebel attitude is the statement which it is now revealed the FLN leader, Belkacem Krim, made at the semi-public session of the Algerian National Assembly; that Algerian Jewry would not be legally recognized as a distinct community nor allowed minority status.

At a subsequent press conference, it will be recalled, Krim said the same thing in different words: "We regard Algerian Jews as natives." He added that the Jews would not be "obliged to choose between French and Algerian nationality" — meaning that they would not be free to opt for retention of their French nationality.

A Jewish musician murdered. An Algerian Jewish band leader, Raymond Leyris, famous throughout North Africa for his recordings of Oriental music, was shot dead in Constantine Thursday evening with a bullet through the nape of his neck by an FLN terrorist. This was a manifest demonstration of hostility toward Jews, even those of Arabic culture.

Reuter reports that Friday night a grenade lobbed into a crowd of Jews from a passing car injured three Moslems.

In Oran, Algeria's second largest town, European demonstrators mobbed Moslem passers-by, seriously injuring two and damaging Moslem property. The incidents broke out as European mourners were returning from a funeral of a French policeman murdered by insurgents two days ago.

French Police Battle Farmers As Protests Spread to S.W.

MONTEAUBAN (Reuter). — Two battles in which police used tear-gas grenades and farmers hurled stones and bottles raged yesterday in the centre of this town of Southwestern France, after 2,500 demonstrators tried in vain to burn an effigy of Premier Michel Debre.

Two demonstrators and three policemen were injured. In between the first half-hour clash and the second outbreak, the local Prefect received a farmers' delegation and appealed for calm.

The farmers' revolt over farm prices which began in Brittany has spread into this rich south-west province.

On Friday night, M. Debre broadcast a warning that the Government would not be away by violence. But the farmers' leaders have pledged that demonstrations will continue until they receive satisfaction — a new price-support policy.

Most of yesterday's demonstrations went off peacefully. Road-blocks set up in the early morning were removed by midday. But a big crowd assembled in the afternoon outside Montauban Prefecture and young farmers slung an effigy of M. Debre from the balcony. After trying unsuccessfully to set it on fire they tore away railings outside the building.

Police counter-attacked with tear gas under a hail of stones and bottles seized from café terraces. Several of the demonstrators were injured.

(Continued on Page 1 — Col. 5)

Major Reshuffle In Czech Gov't

VIENNA (AP). — Czechoslovakia yesterday announced a major Government reshuffle shortly after the party chief, Mr. Antonin Novotny, had blasted the country's agricultural officials.

Prague radio reported that Mr. Vlastislav Kratina, one of the party Secretaries, was made the new Minister of Agriculture. The former Agriculture Minister, Mr. Lubomir Strougal, became Minister of Interior.

This left the former Interior Minister, Mr. Rudolf Barak, without any ministry, but he retained his rank as Deputy Premier.

The Minister of Domestic Trade, Mr. Ladislav Brabec, was given the minor job of Administrator of State Material Reserves.

The new Domestic Trade Minister is Mr. Jindrich Uher, who had been Minister of Food Industries.

Mr. Josef Kromer became new Food Industries Minister, apparently retaining his job as Minister of State Control.

Mr. Novotny, who is also Czechoslovakia's President, had lashed out at local agricultural leaders and at the work in the ministries during a speech before the party's Central Committee Thursday. He announced the Government would henceforth keep a close eye on the work of regional committees and ministries dealing with farm production and distribution.

The appointment of a party Secretary, Mr. Kratina to head the Agriculture Ministry was apparently made to ensure observance of party directives.

US President to Warn 'K' Again Over Berlin

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Kennedy yesterday again pledged himself to seek an early German peace treaty — "to draw a line under World War Two."

He said in a speech at Alma Ata, capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, which was celebrating its 40th anniversary, that Russia intended to achieve firmly to the position he had set out in his recent television broadcast, when he called for general disarmament and said the German problem should be settled this year.

This would be in the general interests of world peace, he affirmed yesterday.

The Soviet people "feel deep satisfaction with both the internal and the international positions of the Soviet Union," the President said, according to Tass, because they are fighting for the line of peaceful co-existence and friendly relations with all peoples.

New C.P. Rules. He announced forthcoming publication of a new programme and rules for the Communist Party, and said: "When the project of our new programme is published, the date on the long-term perspectives of the economic development of the Soviet Union will provoke the admiration and enthusiasm of all our friends."

"The whole world will convince itself once more that we are not threatening with arms the enemies of Communism. The rapid development of Soviet economy is the most formidable weapon in the hands of the Soviet Union for winning millions of people in capitalist countries to the side of the Soviet Union."

Soviet Chief Repeats Stand

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West Won't Take Initiative on Talks

WASHINGTON. — President Kennedy is expected to send Mr. Khrushchev a new personal warning over Berlin through his Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, who is leaving Washington tomorrow to return to his post.

The Ambassador has been conferring with the President and Secretary of State on Berlin and the signs are that a written reply from Mr. Kennedy will go forth in about two weeks' time.

The President and his advisers appear to be deliberately avoiding a show of force at this stage in consultation, the implied Soviet threats of a new Berlin crisis and, instead, to be using diplomatic machinery to make clear the dangers of a miscalculation on the part of Mr. Khrushchev.

Highly informed sources said yesterday the U.S. State and Defense have agreed not to take the initiative in seeking talks on Berlin with the Soviet Union.

They said that the three powers are willing not to close the door for any negotiations on Berlin, but it is

(Continued on Page 1 — Col. 6)

New Compromise Proposal on Laos

ZURICH (AP). — Cambodian officials here have prepared a blueprint for Lao-Laoian truce teams that would operate under a veto-free majority rule that so far has been opposed by the Communists.

The Cambodians said Prince Sihanouk, Phouma, Laotian neutralist leader heavily backed by the Communists, has accepted most of the Cambodian plan's provisions.

The plan was drawn up by Prince Sihanouk who has been acting as an uncommitted mediator in the Lao-Laoian dispute. He submitted the plan separately to the three rival Lao-Laoian factions and announced that he would formally table it at the 14-nation Geneva conference on Laos early next week.

Prince Sihanouk failed, however, to get Laos' three rival princes to sit down together yesterday to discuss his proposals for the future International Control Commission to safeguard the country's neutrality.

Agreement Distant. Cambodian officials said they thought it would be "difficult" to get the approval of right-wing Prince Boun Oum, and "nearly impossible" to win over Prince Souphanouvong, the pro-Communist Lao leader, but they pointed out that Souvanna Phouma holds the key hand in the drawn-out discussions among the princes.

The provisions of the Sihanouk plan would:

1. Limit the ICC to acting only at the request of the united Lao-Laoian Government. This is a much narrower range of action than a French plan, supported by the West, envisaged.
2. Permit the ICC to choose locations in Laos for fixed and mobile bases. The Communists would not want any fixed ICC bases.
3. Permit the ICC to act with-out instructions from the Russian and British co-chairmen of the Geneva conference. The Russians want the ICC to act only with unanimous agreement of the chairmen.
4. Permit the ICC to file majority and minority reports necessary on its findings in investigations of alleged violations of Lao-Laoian neutrality.

Antarctic Treaty Comes into Force

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Kennedy yesterday announced the coming into force of the Antarctic Treaty following its ratification by the 12 powers which drew it up in 1959.

The treaty provides that the continent of Antarctica be used only for peaceful purposes and prohibits nuclear testing there.

Burmese Communists Seen Ending Revolt

RANGOON (AP). — Prime Minister U Nu has summoned a Cabinet meeting for tomorrow, reportedly to discuss surrender terms for Communist guerrillas.

Political sources note that there have been growing reports in recent weeks that the Communist leader, Than Tun, is ready to end his 12-year anti-Government struggle.

Polish Communists Seen Ending Revolt

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Gastro Sends Captives To Explain Stand

KEY WEST, Florida (Reuter). — A delegation of 10 Cuban prisoners left Havana yesterday for the U.S. to explain the position of Prime Minister Fidel Castro in the tractor-for-prisoners situation, Havana Radio reported.

But in Washington, a U.S. official said: "Since the civilian committee which had been handling the proposal said Castro has killed the plan, and that the committee is disbanded, there would seem to be no reason to admit Castro's prisoners into the country again."

This official added that it was up to the immigration service in Florida to decide. The Tractors-for-Freedom Committee said on Friday night it was disbanded because Dr. Castro's rejection of its offer "has made impossible a realization of our humanitarian goals."

It said Dr. Castro's revised demand for 120m. worth of tractors was "a move which could only be interpreted as an calculated to destroy any possibility of agreement."

Dr. Castro himself charged that the committee's last offer of exchanging 500 small farm tractors for 1200 prisoners "has no other purpose but to break off the negotiations and blame the Cuban Government for it."

SYRIA KEEPS UP NIGHT ATTACKS

TIBERIAS. — Syrian soldiers directed automatic fire at settlements in north-east Israel during Thursday and Friday nights. From about midnight on both nights fire was aimed at Gadot, Ashmar and the police post at Mishmar Hayarden.

No one was hurt in the three barrages which each lasted a quarter of an hour and which came at hourly intervals on Thursday night.

Some 500 rounds were fired on Kibbutz Gadot, and some of the bullets penetrated houses. The Syrian attack was particularly severe, and the peck-marked walls and broken windows were examined on Friday morning by U.N. Observers.

Israel's complaint to the U.N. Security Council, warning that the peace of the area was being endangered by the Syrian attacks, which began last Monday, was submitted yesterday to this month's President of the Council, Dr. Tingti Tsing, of Nationalist China. He was asked to circulate it to all 11 members of the Council.

Detailing the attacks, the letter said:

"These attacks, spread over a number of days and along nearly 20 kilometres of frontier, must be regarded as resulting from deliberate Syrian policy and not as isolated incidents."

"It must be evident from the facts listed above that the U.N. authorities in Syria, for reasons best known to themselves have decided to intensify their policy of active hostility towards Israel."

"The Israeli Government regards the deterioration of the security situation along its border with Syria with great concern."

'Pravda' Calls Trial Farce

MOSCOW (Reuter). — A commentator said in "Pravda" on Friday that both the Jerusalem Court trying Adolf Eichmann and the representatives of the bourgeois press "prefer to talk only about the dead, and to accuse only those pillars of fascist Germany — which crashed down together with the bloody Hitlerite regime."

The commentator, V. Krymsky, in an article quoted by Tass, said: "The actions of the court in the Jerusalem trial stem from the main purpose of the ruling circles of Israel, who are trying to 'suppress' all details of the Eichmann trial which might be unpleasant for Bonn."

"Certain circles in Israel are not only misleading the Israeli people and turning the Eichmann trial into a show, but are trying to throw dirt on the people of the great Soviet Union, millions of whose sons and daughters gave their lives in saving mankind from the brown-shirt Nazi scourge."

"All that is happening at the trial in Jerusalem and that is connected with the events which are unfolding before our eyes, is a direct attempt to get the Soviet people on the ground."

(Reuter Service — June 25)

Eichmann Reports Said Lost in Athens

ATHENS (Reuter). — The head of Athens security police said yesterday he knew nothing about a report that a Hungarian journalist's briefcase, full of documents for the Eichmann trial, had been stolen here. He said the alleged loss had not been reported to Athens police.

The Hungarian news agency MTI on Friday quoted the journalist, János Leva, as saying in an interview with the Budapest newspaper "Eszaki Hirlap" that the briefcase contained "important documents related to the two Jews — Leva and Glosz. In addition, it contained 120 photos and confidential information concerning Eichmann's guilt."

Leva said he was bringing the material to Jerusalem.

(Reuter Service — June 25)

SWASTIKAS IN CHURCH

BAARERUCKEN, West Germany (Reuter). — Forty-five swastikas were daubed on interior walls of the Catholic Church at Posen on Friday, police said yesterday.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A FAR eastern spokesman said yesterday the invitation to Soviet-sponsored "anti-Communist" trials in Cuba is off, and that no intention would be extended to American astronaut Alan Shepard to visit Soviet space stations.

The spokesman said the Soviet Union had decided to cancel the trials.

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The Weather

	A	B	C
Tiberias	44	32-32	31-32
Nazareth	41	28-28	27-27
Haifa Port	39	27-27	26-27
Tel Aviv Kfar	38	26-26	25-26
Tel Aviv Port	37	25-25	24-25
Lydda Airport	36	24-24	23-24
Jerusalem	35	23-23	22-23
BeerSheva	34	22-22	21-22
Eilat	33	21-21	20-21

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's temperature range. C) Today's temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Zalman Abramov, M.K., from a tour of the U.S. and Mexico on behalf of the Liberal Party (by El Al).

Mr. Dieter Wechtenbruch, Assistant to Dr. Servatius in the Eichmann trial, from Germany (by El Al).

Mr. Yehoshua Justman, "Ma'ariv" correspondent in the U.S. for the past ten years, with his family (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Shlomo Arad, President of the Automobile and Touring Club, for Dublin, to attend an international meeting of the Club (by Air France).

Mr. E.J. Ben-Zahav, Managing Director of the Greenhous Engineering Works, Haifa, for a business trip.

Israeli Entry Arrives For N.Y. Soccer

NEW YORK.—The Petah Tikva-Israel Soccer team arrived here yesterday by ELAL to take part in an international soccer tournament. The team, made up of 11 Petah Tikva HaPoel players and 11 from Tel Aviv Maccabi, will play seven games, the first today against Elre's Shamrock Rovers.

RESUMED.—Direct Nicosia-Cairo flights, suspended since the 1956 Suez crisis, were resumed yesterday when a Super-Viscount aircraft of UAR airlines made a return trip from Cairo. The British European Airways and Cyprus Airways will also begin direct flights to Cairo next month and direct flights to Damascus will start soon.

To the "International" Co.
(Travel and Tourist Office), Tel Aviv,
our deepest sympathy on the passing away
of its founder and director, the beloved

SINAI BERNSTEIN

ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
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With deep sorrow we announce the death of the
head of our family

JOSEPH HACKMEY
of Jerusalem, aged 74.

The funeral cortege will leave from his home at 18 Rehov Huberman, Tel Aviv, at 10 a.m. today, Sunday, June 25, for the "Ohe! Meod" Synagogue at Rehov Shadal, Tel Aviv.

In Jerusalem, the funeral will leave "Avithal" Hospital at 1 p.m. for the Har Menuchot Cemetery.

The bereaved
His wife, Yemela
Sons, Ephraim, Menashe, David
Daughter, Alisa
Grandchildren and families,
Caracas, Magrab, Mirvahi
Shay (Behar).

Our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family
on the passing of

JOSEPH HACKMEY
who has been associated with the Bank
for many years.

The Local Director's office of
Barclays Bank D.C.O.
its Management and Staff.

Heartfelt condolences
to Mr. David J. Hackmey
on the passing of his
father

JOSEPH HACKMEY
Tel Aviv Insurance Agencies Ltd.

WEEK-END ELECTION SPEECHES

**Refugees, Defence, Coalition
'Refugees' Return an Invasion'**

TEL AVIV.—Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Friday made one of his rare visits to the cinema to see the film "Refugees' Return an Invasion".

"By allowing 300,000 Arabs back into Israel, we are in effect permitting a full-scale invasion of an enemy without the use of artillery or tanks," Commerce Minister Pinhas Sapir told a national rally of small business men at Kfar Hayerok. This would mean not only the disruption of our security but our economy as well, he warned.

Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan attested in Tel Aviv to Israel's readiness to contribute to the rehabilitation of the Arab refugees, even before a final peace settlement. Mapai's policy on this issue, he said, was to treat the Arab refugees as equals.

Mr. Dayan noted, as did Mr. Eshkol in Jerusalem, that Israel had absorbed more than half-a-million Jews from Arab countries and now expected increased immigration from other countries.

Mr. Eshkol, in Jerusalem, declared that while the "Refugees' Return an Invasion" film was being shown, the Government would be satisfied with just swapping him for Mr. Ben-Gurion, or whether Dr. Goldmann intended to offer various concessions to the Arabs.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, told a meeting at the Ezer Negev in Jerusalem yesterday that "While Nasser blocks the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping, some demands are being made upon Israel to show her good intentions with regard to the problem of the Arab refugees, this despite the fact that Israel has already exhibited her good faith many times in the past."

Israel, Mr. Eshkol said, has already permitted 35,000 refugees to return to Israel under the family reunion arrangement, and was willing to exploit the waters of the Jordan River jointly with its Arab neighbors. On the other hand, the Arabs appropriated property worth millions from Jews in their countries whom they expelled bereft of all means, and have resisted all attempts to reach a settlement with them.

Mr. Eshkol attacked the notion that the refugees should

Coalition Without Mapai—Liberals

PETAH TIKVA.—The Liberal Party will seek to form a coalition after the week-end elections, said the party's spokesman, Mr. Yosef Sapir. M.K. told a Liberal Party rally in Petah Tikva yesterday.

Mr. Sapir went on to say that the Liberal Party will not join any Government in which it cannot push through its political, economic and social reform programme. It would prefer to remain in the opposition, he said.

Three other Liberal leaders devoted their election speeches to defending Dr. Nahum Goldmann against Mapai criticism.

Party Secretary Yitzhak Artzi told a meeting of Hungarian immigrants that "Ben-Gurion and his henchmen are the cause of our troubles. We must decide whether to stay in Israel and work for the Liberal party instead of retiring from political life."

While Dr. Goldmann was travelling from one European capital to another to arrange compensation for Austrian Jews and to ensure reparations for Jews from Poland, Hungary and Rumania, all Mapai did was to attack him, Mr. Artzi said.

In Holon, Mr. Yosef Sapir, M.K., charged that "Messrs. Ben-Gurion, Dayan and Peres wish to add Dr. Goldmann to the long list of Jewish leaders they have ousted."

In Jaffa, Mr. Hillel Zeidel attacked Mr. Shimon Peres for criticizing Dr. Goldmann's return to Israel. The younger section of Mapai would be better advised to expend its energy on settling the Arab refugees rather than questioning Dr. Goldmann's devotion to the Jewish people.

Ahdut Attacks Defence Chiefs

TEL AVIV.—"After what came to light during the Lavon affair, the present leadership of the Ministry of Defence cannot claim to have the confidence of the public," Mr. Arie Ben-Eliesser, M.K., told a meeting of professional workers at Helen Keller House here on Saturday.

He said it has been proved that a number of officers and a senior official had decided that they wanted to be rid of former Minister of Defence Lavon, and that the then Prime Minister, Sharett, had given in to them for fear of resignations among the officer corps.

He also criticized Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan for faulty planning and for implementing his policies by orders and not by persuasion. He attacked the sale of arms to Portugal, of which he claimed to have proof, and the continuation of the Military Government in Arab regions.

Mapai should not be permitted to retain its Cabinet majority, he said. If it did, "it would become the party of Dayan and Peres and Ahdut HaAvoda would refuse to join it in a coalition government."

Former T.A. Manager Of Barclays Dies at 74

TEL AVIV.—Joseph Hackmey, the former General Manager of Barclays Bank in Tel Aviv, died at the age of 74 at his home on Friday night.

Mr. Hackmey was born in Jerusalem, and studied in London. He was appointed General Manager of Barclays Bank in Tel Aviv. He retired in 1950.

The funeral will leave his home at 18 Rehov Huberman for the Ohe! Meod Synagogue and thence to Jerusalem for the Har Menuchot cemetery. He is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.

Herut: Mapai Failed To Bring Peace

PETAH TIKVA.—Herut leaders in their election speeches blamed the present Government for its failure to bring peace to the country.

Mapai has promised since 1948 that it would bring peace, but instead the security situation was getting worse, Mr. Arye Ben-Eliesser, M.K., told a meeting here.

He said that the Government knew neither how to prevent war nor how to bring peace. Herut's four-year programme called for: Israel breaking out of its political isolation; strengthening of the armed forces; an end to our relations with Germany; and prevention of Nasser's expansion.

Prof. Max Ehrenreich Technion Dean, Dies

The Technion has announced with regret the death of Associate Professor Max Ehrenreich, Dean of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, after a short heart ailment, at the age of 68.

The funeral took place in Kfar Ata on Friday afternoon.

Prof. Ehrenreich, who was born in Germany in 1902, graduated as an Engineer from the Technische Universität in Berlin-Charlottenburg in 1928. He came to Israel in 1934, in which year he joined the teaching staff of the Technion. From 1942 to 1947 he headed the Technion's Faculty of Mechanical Engineering.

Roeh Pina Council Chairman Dies at 63

TIBERIAS.—Ya'akov Rubinstein, Chairman of the Roeh Pina Local Council, died yesterday at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

Mr. Rubinstein was one of the first children born in Roeh Pina. He became Council Chairman in 1958.

Ben-Gurion Moved by 'Exodus'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Friday made one of his rare visits to the cinema to see the film "Exodus".

The Premier was visibly impressed and later congratulated Mr. Preminger on the film.

Presses close to the Prime Minister said he considered the first part of the film best and when the Magen David flag was hoisted over the immigrant ship, there were tears in his eyes.

The film will be released for public viewing in Israel in three weeks.

At an earlier press conference, Mr. Moshe Weizmann, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute Executive Council, announced that the Institute will get about \$100,000 from the film, from previews and premieres of the film all over the world.

All of the picture's earnings in Israel have been signed over by Mr. Preminger and the distributor, United Artists, to the Weizmann Institute.

"I am particularly anxious to see German reaction to the film," Mr. Preminger told the conference. "In the U.K. it received the worst press of any film I ever made—and, frankly, I expect the same from the Israeli critics," the director said.

Mr. Preminger said that U.S. theatres showing the film had received abusive letters from American Nazis and the Council for Judaism.

Mr. Preminger was at a private party given by the Ben-Gurions at their home in Tel Aviv.

A/M David Elazar OC Armoured Corps

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A resident of the students' dormitory in Mizrana drowned yesterday afternoon in the Municipal swimming pool in the German Quarter, Jerusalem.

The police spokesman said that Mordechai Mark, aged 23, was pulled out of the pool by the lifeguard. Mouth to mouth artificial respiration was applied and in the meantime, an ambulance was summoned.

He was pronounced dead on arrival at Hadassah hospital.

An autopsy will be performed today to determine the cause of death.

10-year-old Drowns At Unguarded Haifa Beach

HAIFA.—A ten-year-old boy yesterday drowned at the Kfar Galim beach. The beach is unguarded.

The boy is Abraham Harosh, of Tirat Carmel.

He had gone swimming with his 15-year-old aunt. When he disappeared, she called the police and the ambulance. He was found by the lifeguard, who took his clothes and went to his home. He was three o'clock when his mother arrived at the beach, to find the ambulance taking the boy's body away.

Greek Inscription At Caesarea Dig

A seventh-century Greek inscription on a slab of Greek marble was discovered last week at the Roman theatre at Caesarea by the Italian archaeological expedition headed by Prof. Antonio Froese.

Half of the slab was discovered in the theatre on Wednesday and the other half on Friday during the clearing of the theatre stage.

The inscription reads: "To victory and good fortune of Homophros Kalyanakis." Also scratched on the stone, not engraved, are two Byzantine crosses, the symbol of the inscription and a myrtle branch.

KENNEDY

(Continued from Page 1)

up to the Soviet Union to make any such proposal. It would have to be examined on its merits.

The White House has denied reports that the President is planning economic mobilization as a measure to be innocent of press speculation about military mobilization.

Mr. Robert McNamara, the Defense Secretary, has denied that the U.S. has any immediate plans for increasing its forces of firepower in Europe or Asia.

Nevertheless, the most serious view is being taken of Mr. Khrushchev's demands and implied threats. Officials say that the situation could move rapidly to a point where the U.S. would have to take precautions, perhaps some measure of mobilization and a strengthening of civil defence.

If Mr. Khrushchev intends to resolve the crisis by force of arms, they say, then the U.S. will have to react with force, but the Kennedy Administration, in its public declarations, is clearly adopting a policy of waiting and watching.

There have been unconfirmed reports in the American press that President Kennedy's advisers are split over the Berlin issue, some of them advising him to "show a big stick" to the Soviet Union, others urging him to wait and see whether Mr. Khrushchev means what he says. (Reuters UPI)

U.S. Economic Aid To Spain Reduced

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—The U.S. has reduced its economic aid to Spain from \$100 million to \$50 million a year beginning July 1, American officials said Friday night.

The said the reduction was based on the improved economic situation in Spain, and on any political considerations.

FARMERS

(Continued from Page One)

Professors, driving thousands of tractors, are blocking traffic at scores of points in the southwest from dawn. They blocked roads across France in central border near Hendaye, and demonstrated at Toulouse, Bordeaux, Dax, St. Gaudens, Muret, Tarbes and other towns. In several places, parades of up to 500 tractors blocked the streets of market towns.

The farmers claim that a jump in agricultural prices is ruining them. The Government blames overproduction and insists that the solution can only come from long-term reorganization measures and a search for new export outlets.

The crisis threatens to have repercussions on the Franco-German political honeymoon celebrated during last week by the visit to France, for the first time in centuries, of a friendly German, a titular head of Germany, President Heinrich Lübke.

In his broadcast on Friday, Premier Debré made a pointed reference to the persistent difficulties France has encountered in getting West Germany to carry out the intentions of the Rome (Common Market) Treaty on agriculture.

Rumors have been spread to accept French meat.

"DELEX" THE ISRAEL FUEL CORPORATION LTD.

Dividend declaration of 14% for the year 1960

Notice is hereby given that at the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Company, held on June 18, 1961, a Final Dividend of 14% per share in the Company for the year 1960 was declared. (This is inclusive of an interim dividend of 7% per share previously declared.)

On the shares from the 781,375 issue a dividend of 11/12 will be paid in accordance with the terms of the issue.

Holders of "C" Bearer Share Warrants will be entitled to receive payment of the dividend upon production of coupon No. 13.

Payment of the dividend may be requested from any bank or authorized broker dealing with securities.

MILA 18

by LEON URSI

The book is available everywhere. Reprinted in Israel by

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Newsweek

June 25, 1961

ISRAELI REFUGEES

SILENCE PLEASE!

Study of Medics' Claims Urged

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Histadrut Central Committee on Friday appealed to the Israel Medical Association and the Engineers' Union to submit their claims for study to a public enquiry commission agreeable to all sides.

The top Histadrut body convened specially to ensure the one-day warning strike of over 8,000 physicians and engineers on Thursday and to urge them to permit the proposed commission to examine their claims that the wage differential between professionals and other salaried workers has shrunk.

With that, the Histadrut opposed altering the wage differential agreed upon in 1953.

All members of the Committee appealed to the professionals not to wield the strike weapon, but they disagreed over whether the wage dispute should be settled by direct negotiation or by allowing a public commission to decide.

Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker denied that negotiations were taking too long. He noted that were Knesset to pass all that the doctors request, it would cost another IL\$3m. this year and IL\$5m. next year. The Histadrut's wage policy would be completely upset were the physicians to receive all they asked for.

Wage Rises For Electric Co. Staff

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Histadrut, the Management of the Electric Company, and the workers' committee came to terms on Friday on wage increases which are expected to prevent the outbreak of a go-slow strike being conducted by Company employees in the Southern Division.

However, Friday's meeting readjusted an earlier decision not to enter into negotiations with the "actions committees" set up in the South which have threatened more than 400 workers to stop overtime jobs for the past ten days.

According to the agreement, the 1961-62 wage negotiations are to be decided by the following points:

- A six per cent wage rise to the basic pay;
- Changes in the seniority pay to IL\$ 2 a year for grades A and B, and IL\$ 1 for grades C and D;
- Extra pay for extra hard work;
- Higher expense accounts.

At Friday's meetings the Company's Board was represented by Mr. Menashe Bader, Director-General of the Ministry of Development, and General Manager Ya'acov Peles. The Histadrut was represented by Messrs. Y. Meisel, Y. Yudin, R. Ofek and S. Gilman.

The Histadrut undertook to assist the Company in maintaining its regular service under any circumstances.

The "actions committees" met on Thursday and decided to demand an overall wage rise of IL\$4 for all employees retroactively to 1958. There were hopes for a wage agreement as well as extra pay for hard work and bigger expense accounts.

Shostakovitch's 11th

VIENNA (AP).—An international audience on Friday night appeared shocked by Dmitri Shostakovitch's 11th symphony at its first performance outside Russia.

There were boos and also applause after the final note of the four-part work played by Russia's State Symphony Orchestra under Konstantin Kharin.

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Oil Refinery, Distillation Plant to Rise in Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The Government has approved the building of a medium-sized oil refinery and a new industrial-scale sea water distillation plant in Eilat, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, declared here on Friday.

The announcement of the refinery came as a complete surprise to the audience of professional engineers at the weekly Engineers' Club luncheon.

The refinery will have a capacity of 50,000 tons a year. To be built and operated by the Sotom Company, it will supply the fuel needs of the far-Negev, Eilat and the ships calling at the port there.

The distillation plant is linked to the construction of a 60,000 k.w.h. power station and will be harnessed to the exhaust steam from the turbines. The plant will produce some 4,000 cum. of water a day and will be one of the largest of its kind in the world. Water production costs are not expected to exceed 80 to 85 agrot per cubic metre, considered an acceptable rate for domestic and limited industrial consumption.

(This is not the Zarchin process pilot plant going up in Eilat.)

The Finance Minister also disclosed that immigration was continuing at 4,000 to 5,000 a month.

"The country is definitely on its way towards a third million," he said, adding that most of the newcomers would have to be settled in the Negev.

In conclusion, Mr. Eshkol cautiously touched on the recent wave of labour disputes and strikes. Self-denial and discipline were the order of the hour, he said, implying that the standard of living was still rising faster than output.

Fire Destroys T.A. Pencil Factory

TEL AVIV.—Fire completely destroyed a pencil factory in Rehov Hagadol (Haifa) on Friday night. The owner, Mr. L. Fedowitz, estimates the damage at IL\$120,000.

The fire broke out at 7.15 p.m. and quickly spread throughout the factory, threatening houses in the area. The factory was insured for the full amount. (Times)

Volunteers For Work Camps Here

HAIFA.—The "Service Civil International" branch in Israel will operate three work camps here in July and August for which 40 volunteers from several countries have already enrolled.

The S.C.I., whose headquarters are in Zurich, is an organization that is active in Europe and Asia and seeks to promote international peace and understanding by carrying out public works by volunteers from all parts of the world. The volunteers pay for their own fares and get for their five-day work week, food, lodging and entertainment.

One camp will aid a group of Hebrew University archaeologists at Ramat Rachel, the second will pick fruit at Alonim Abba (the former Waldheim in Lower Galilee), and the third will complete a painting and refurbishing project at the Ahva Children's Home at Kiryat Bialik.

Israelis will also be accepted for the three projects. The S.C.I. local headquarters are in Ahuva, Mr. Carmel.

Railway to Eilat Said Worth While

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—First summaries of the Ministry of Transport's economic study of the projected railway to Eilat estimate that by 1967 (the scheduled date of completion) there would be about 1.5 million tons of freight a year available, most of it exports of Negev minerals.

An earlier survey had concluded that the building of a railway would be worth while only if it carried 700,000 tons of freight a year.

The preliminary estimate of construction costs mentions a IL\$10m. figure. Though this is more than twice the IL\$5m. required for a highway, it is understood that the Ministry of Transport, as well as the Ministry of Development, favours the rail.

Reasons given include the longer life-span and lower maintenance cost of the railway. The road is expected to have a life-span of only ten years and will require an annual IL\$5 m. in maintenance.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF REGISTERED BONDS

The Register of the above bonds will be closed and no transfers will be made from June 27, 1961, up to July 26, 1961, inclusive, owing to the late redemptions and the half-yearly interest payment due on July 27, 1961.

State Loans Administration.

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Eichmann 'Explains' Documents

Maintains 'Little Cog' Claim in Protesting Innocence

By MACABEE DEAN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The "little cog" called Eichmann continued to spin smoothly on Friday, offering unhesitant and mitigating explanations for all those actions attributed to him which he did not deny.

Among those things which he did deny were:

- taking any part in ordering or operating the gas vans;
- having any connection with the Einsatzgruppen; rounding up art objects for Goering except on rare occasions;
- having anything to do with the yellow patch; approving setting up gas chambers. He said his name had been entered by mistake in a letter as approving this procedure;
- knowing the true meaning of the "final solution" before the Wannsee conference of January 20, 1942. Before this, he thought it meant resettling the Jews in Madagascar or in the East;
- that he drew up the speech which Heydrich delivered at Wannsee. Eichmann said he only provided statistical information;
- And finally, he claimed that he tried to save the lives of 20,000 Jews by sending them to Lodz and not to the East. "This is the first and last time that I could choose where to send a shipment."

Dr. Servatius began the session by dealing with six letters. One was addressed to Obersturmbannführer Rauff, who worked for Dr. Bittlinger, in Department II D 3 (Technical Department) of the Reich Security Head Office. Another letter was sent from this office, and the others were written by local commanders in Kiev, Belgrade and other cities. All dealt with the supply of gas vans.

Dr. Servatius (to Eich-

mann): Did you order that these gas vans be built or did you have anything to do with their operation?

Eichmann: I neither ordered nor arranged for these things. I had no connection with them. The letters speak for themselves. They originated from or were directed to Department II, office D, branch 3 of the RSHA. Pages 3, 4, and 10 of these documents show that there was a direct connection between Department II and the Commanders in the East and in Belgrade.

Denies Being Informed

Dr. Servatius next questioned Eichmann on the work of the Einsatzgruppen in the East. He commented on a letter, dated May 2, 1941, in which Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, agreed that the Security Police and SD follow the Army in Operation "Barbarossa" (invasion of the U.S.S.R.).

Dr. Servatius: Were you informed of this order?

Eichmann: No, I was not informed.

Dr. Servatius submitted another document which indicated, he said, that in the conquered areas in the East, the chain of command went straight from Himmler to the civilian "Reich Commissioners" to the local heads of the SS and police, completely bypassing Eichmann's department, Amt IVB4.

A strong indication that the SS officers not in Germany were already thinking along the lines of a "final solution" appears in a letter sent in June 1941 to Eichmann. It was written, apparently by a Sturmbannführer by the name of Heffner stationed in Bohemia. He wrote:

"With the approach of winter there is a great danger that it will be impossible to feed all the Jews. The question must be asked if it will not be a more humane solution to liquidate all those who

are not fit for work? At any rate this will be more pleasant than letting them die of hunger. The writer also suggests sterilizing all the Jews, physically able to give birth" in order to solve the Jewish problem "in the present generation."

Dr. Servatius: Did you receive this letter? What did you do if you did receive it?

Eichmann: If this letter had reached my hands I would surely remember it, despite the fact that 20 years have passed, because of its extreme contents. Therefore, I can honestly say that I never received it. It would have been the first indication I received of the intention to physically annihilate all the Jews. And I will remember that the first time that anyone suggested this was much later when Heydrich hinted at it.

Eichmann then explained how his department came to order an investigation into the existence of art objects in Düsseldorf. He said that Goering had an insatiable appetite for such objects and maintained a specific staff to scour Europe for them. Eichmann said that his department was not directly involved in this work, although at rare intervals it was called upon to make an investigation.

Yellow Patch

As for the Jews in Germany wearing the yellow patch, a document was submitted showing that Hitler ordered this at the instigation of Goebbels. In reply to Dr. Servatius, Eichmann said that "marking the Jews externally" generally helped the police in their work, but due to the fact that the Jews in Germany were known and registered, its advantages to the police were minor. He did not know why, therefore, it was decided to force them to wear the yellow patch.

On August 31, 1941, Ribbentrop wrote Heydrich and asked that foreign Jews in Germany should not be forced to wear the patch at present. Heydrich wrote back on September 24, 1941, that although it had been decided that all Jews should wear the patch, due to certain considerations he was willing not to force the foreign Jews to wear it.

Dr. Servatius: A Prosecution says that you initiated this latter letter. Did you?

Eichmann then launched into a long lecture explaining the background of the yellow patch order. After about five minutes, Justice Landau stopped him. "I'm afraid that you did not hear the question, and this is not the first time. You were not asked to lecture on the contents of these letters, only to state if you drafted the latter letter or not."

Eichmann continued in the same vein as before, and Justice Landau again halted him, asking him again to stick to the point. To make sure he understood the question, Justice Landau asked it in German: "I understand

that you (Eichmann) wanted to say that you drafted this letter on instructions from Heydrich and presented it to him for his signature. Is this correct?"

Eichmann: "Yes."

On September 24, 1941, the German head of Dr. Lohs Chetto complained bitterly to the local Nazi commander that Eichmann had forced him to accept, without sufficient notice, 20,000 Jews and 2,000 Gypsies. Conditions in the camp were terribly overcrowded. This commander, in transferring the complaint to Himmler, referred to Eichmann as a "horse trader."

Dr. Servatius: Is this complaint correct?

Eichmann: Yes.

Diverted Shipment

Dr. Servatius: Why did you behave in this fashion?

Eichmann: A short time before this I was sent, on orders from the head of my office, to the East. I saw the preparations for extermination. Since this shipment of 20,000 Jews was the first large shipment from the Reich — if we for a moment forget the deportations from Stettin — and since I had the choice of sending them to Lodz or to the East and extermination, I chose to send them to Lodz. This is the first and last time that I could choose where to send them.

Heydrich later stated that Eichmann had not been following orders when he did this.

Judge Halevi: Do you want to say that you acted like a "horse trader" in order to save Jews?

Eichmann: Since I could choose where to send them, I did not want to send these 20,000 Jews to the East since I knew they would be killed. I sent them to Lodz.

Asked by Dr. Servatius to comment on a shipment of 20,000 Jews from Bohemia and Moravia to Riga and Minsk, Eichmann said that they belonged to the second wave of deportations. Since his superiors ordered their deportation, he, Eichmann, had to arrange for their transport. He added that he had ordered their deportation.

Eichmann admitted arranging the transport schedules for another 5,000 Jews from Prague. He added that, at the time, his department, IVB4, "did not know that these Jews were being evacuated to Riga and Minsk were destined to be exterminated."

Judge Halevi: Does this not contradict your previous statement about your trip to the East where you saw preparations for extermination?

Eichmann: It would seem so. But actually there is no contradiction. Heydrich told him to say — that the extermination was of the Jews living in the East. But I thought that the Jews who were German subjects and who were coming from German territory were not included in this category.

He added that this was before the Wannsee conference, where a decision to implement the "final solution" was taken.

Eichmann: I was Only a Little Fellow...



On November 19, 1941, Eichmann wrote to the Foreign Ministry stating that the Reichsführer S.S. (Himmler) had ordered that no more Jews be allowed to emigrate "exceptional cases." This instruction was to be kept strictly secret.

Eichmann said that although he had signed this order, he did not have the power to grant emigration rights in the "exceptional cases." Only Müller, head of the Gestapo, could, and in most cases Müller had to refer the matter to his superior for a decision.

Judge Halevi: This letter contains the phrase "Endlösung" (final solution) of the Jewish problem in Europe. When you signed this letter, did you know what this phrase meant?

Resettlement as Solution

Eichmann: At the time I thought this meant resettling the Jews. The Madagascar project had been dropped, and there was talk of resettling the Jews in the conquered areas of the Wehrmacht. I was sent to the East to report on certain matters (in connection with this I personally heard the words "final solution" (i.e. in the context of extermination) for the first time at the Wannsee conference. (The Wannsee conference was held on January 20, 1942).

Dr. Servatius: Now please comment on this letter, dated October 29, 1941, in which (Dr. Ernst) Weitz discusses the proposed "Final Solution" to the Jewish problem in Europe. It states that Dr. Rallmeyer, a chemist, will set them on fire. Near the end of the letter, it says: "The Jews in the East are to be exterminated."

Eichmann: Yes, certainly. You will notice that in the letter, Eichmann says: "The Jews in the East are to be exterminated." This was written by hand, the name Eichmann does not appear. In the two subsequent drafts, and in the final copy, it appears, but it was incorrectly entered. The document states that the negotiations on the gas chambers were conducted with Department III D3 and the writer evidently mistakenly thought this was his department.

Dr. Servatius called the Court's attention to the fact that in this document, Dr. Loeferer, of Department I of the Ministry of Interior, had proposed sterilizing the Jews. He recalled that Dr. Loeferer had been painted in glowing colors by Dean Gruber of Berlin) as an example of a man who could help although bound by restrictions. Loeferer's suggestions were a more restrained approach. He refers to the Wannsee conference and says that persons with 50 per cent German blood should not be deported, only sterilized, as it would be a shame to lose the leadership qualities of the German 50 per cent.

Dr. Servatius: I will show that Department I of the Ministry of Interior was the most extreme in its approach. The final chapter which Dr. Servatius began was the Wannsee conference itself. He noted that it was originally scheduled for December 9, 1941, but was postponed to January 20, 1942. Eichmann explained that Heydrich had called the conference to consolidate his position as the man who would implement the "final solution."

Dr. Servatius: You have admitted either to Bureau 66 in the RSHA or to the material which Heydrich thought he would use. This material was to review the steps already taken in the last few years in the fields of emigration on the difficulties which arose and on the results. This survey appears in the first seven pages of Heydrich's speech. I see, and I also notice that the main points are not my work but were said by Heydrich who spoke freely, departing from the written text. For example, this sentence, on page seven,

could never have been written by me since I heard it for the first time then. The sentence is: "Under proper direction, the Jews are to be sent east within the framework of the final solution, for work mobilization in the East. They will be sent in long work columns, the men and women separately, and the Jews capable of working will be employed at road building."

Eichmann added that he recorded the protocol of the conference and he knew that it was substantially correct. He had rephrased certain expressions and words were not the same over it "three or four times." It was returned through channels and Eichmann believed that it was slightly altered again.

At this point Justice Landau asked if it were possible to stop the session since the discussion of the "final solution" was of vital importance and would probably be discussed at length.

New Book Implicates Globke

By MAURICE CARR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS — Circumstantial evidence of the major role played by West German Minister of State Hans Globke in the Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews is presented in a documented historical book entitled, "Eichmann's Law," by a well-known researcher, Jeneo Leval, just published in Budapest and made available here in French translation.

The 340-page book, which exposes Eichmann as the Third Reich's chief executioner, personally arranging massacres with tireless gusto and guile, incidentally incriminates Globke, about whom the author has written information is offered:

Globke, the co-author of the official commentary on the Nuremberg racial laws, is said to have gone to Vienna after the Anschluss to introduce racial laws to Austria. In Vienna, Globke is said to have met Eichmann, who on August 1, 1938, was appointed director of the Office for Jewish Emigration.

Globke, for his work in Vienna, received from Hitler, on December 7, 1938, the "Commemorative Medal of March 19, 1938" (date of the Anschluss).

Globke is also charged with introducing the Nuremberg laws in Bucharest and later in all of Czechoslovakia. Globke also visited Bratislava, for personal negotiations with the Slovak puppet government of Slovakia, in which

Germans' Reaction To Trial

Man-in-the-Street Stunned, Apathetic and Resentful

By PAUL KOHN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Tauern express train cut through the Rhineland on its way to Belgium and England. It was too early at night to take to the couchette, and we joined a group in the corridor. They were a Londoner and his wife and two Germans, aged 20 and 34, on their way to England. When they learned that I was from Israel, the conversation turned to Eichmann.

"That was a smart bit of work catching him," said the Londoner.

"What are they going to do with him now?" asked the lady. She shrugged. But here the older German said, "I am surprised they have not lynched him yet." We asked if they listened to or read about the trial to which the younger German said he read every line in his paper, whilst the other said it was getting to be too much.

"How could such a thing ever have happened?"

"This is what we have been asking ourselves too," the young man from Munich said. "I find it all difficult to believe. You see, until now we have imagined nothing worse than Anne Frank — but that was also bad enough."

Must Consider Conditions

The older German, who said he was in the Wehrmacht in the last year of the war, said the whole question had to be looked at in view of the conditions of the times. Naturally, Israel had a right to hang Eichmann, he said. "But you must understand you were not the only sufferers. Hitler also brought about the death of millions of German in the war."

So why didn't you do anything about it before he dragged us all into the bloody war?" asked the Englishman. "If you excuse my saying so, you Germans were trigger-happy with the Jews and Russians but at home you behaved like a lot of sheep."

The younger man assented: "It could never have happened in England, he said. The ex-Wehrmacht soldier though had had enough of this

conversation. "Let's forget Eichmann. Obviously this can never happen again in Germany. Maybe in Russia, yes. But we have learned our lesson. I know many former Nazis and all they want is to forget that they were Nazis and that there was a war. Until this trial, 90 per cent of the Germans — even Nazis — really did not know what Eichmann and his people were doing at the time. Nicht wahr? Anyway, Bundesrepublik is paying reparations to Israel," he added.

If, indeed, the Germans did not, as many claim, know about Nazi atrocities before they are certainly learning now. More than anywhere else, outside of Israel, the press, radio and television in West Germany is giving the most detailed coverage to the Eichmann trial. There appears to be little watering down of the testimony. In addition, major cinemas are screening films such as "Mein Kampf" and currently "Eichmann und das Dritte Reich." These have by now been seen by hundreds of thousands of Germans.

"Only now, 14 years after the end of the war, is the immensity of the Nazi crime against the Jews being brought home to the German people," a Stuttgart doctor told me last week. He explained that during the war, while with press censorship, the vast majority of Germans had no idea what went on in Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau and the other concentration camps.

Sorry for Themselves

Immediately after the war, when told of the atrocities, the defeated and stunned Germans were in no mood to sympathize with anyone but themselves. "Well, it was no holiday for us either — we too were bombed out of our houses and lost husbands and brothers," was the attitude then.

Apathy and the will to forget characterized the next decade or so, until this past year.

Only illiterates are still unaware of the awful story now being unfolded before the world. A large number of thick-skinned Germans read about the trial in the sensational press, but do not

give the matter another thought. To many of the younger generation who were born after the war or were small children at the time, the Nazi atrocities are looked upon as something belonging to the last century, and certainly no concern of theirs.

In last week-end's "Stuttgarter Zeitung," an article entitled "We are nevertheless Germans," the paper enters into discussion with a 25-year-old professional writer who wrote to the paper about the exterminations. The paper points out that few letters concerning the Eichmann trial have reached the German press, though Germans are usually keen letter-writers to the press.

Who Could Know?

There is a mass crime. There is no justification and no excuse to see that. But was it possible to see that, once Hitler was in power, he would systematically destroy the Jews? If that had been the case then even one of the millions who sent Hitler into power could be considered an accessory to murder. But in all the strong words that Hitler used in 1933 against the Jews, and even in "Mein Kampf" he never mentioned that the "final solution" would take the form of extermination," he writes.

He admits to the existence of a "moral guilt," adding however that only a few Germans could be considered to be morally guilty. The majority of Germans knew of the massacre only after 1945, he says.

The power and terror of the totalitarian regime must not be underestimated," he writes, pointing to President Kennedy's underestimation of the strength of Castro. He dismisses collective guilt altogether. He also wants to know nothing of collective shame. "Shame is a matter of personal feeling, and this was experienced by nearly all Germans after 1945. A nation cannot forever forget forgiveness at the feet of the world."

Here the "Stuttgarter Zeitung" takes issue with its correspondent because it considers his letter typical of the general feeling in Germany today. It argues that the young man has sidestepped the problem. "It is a typical letter reflecting the widespread inclination to reassure oneself of the fact that personally one did not pursue, drive out and certainly not kill a Jew," the paper states.

"With this, though, the matter is not closed. We cannot dismiss our national catastrophe, called Third Reich, so simply." The paper goes on to say that Germans seem to become individuals when something goes wrong, "but this is a cowardly individualism."

"It makes no difference if in the meantime we Germans have become democratic and faithful citizens of the western world. The question is whether a nation which behaved so shamefully towards humanity can, in a few years of political stability and economic well-being, regain its moral integrity simply because it has changed its form of Government. Is this picture of righteousness and well-being not a mirage?" the paper asks.

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Jerusalem's New Bus Terminal

City Transport to be Rerouted to Facilitate Access



Rollers finish the surfacing of the area of the temporary inter-city bus terminal during completion near Binyanei Ha'Ooma. Ticket booths are at right and waiting platforms at centre and left.

By ERWIN FRENKEL

THE long-awaited transfer of Jerusalem's Central Bus Station from Jaffa Road to a temporary site near Binyanei Ha'Ooma is scheduled to be completed by July 15, according to Egged and Municipality officials.

The new terminal, which was originally to have been completed by April 1, 1961, and which has been under discussion for many years, comes as a solution to problems of traffic congestion and traveler inconvenience which long troubled Jerusalem residents and officials. The present station is not only a dirty and untidy area in the heart of the city, but also a serious traffic hazard in Jaffa Road.

Room for 300 Buses

The new temporary station, which will include a sizeable baggage room, refreshment bar, eight loading platforms, and a large parking area for buses, will cost IL300,000.

According to Mr. Zvi Wajser, of the Egged Management, the new station will be able to accommodate double the 150 buses and 15,000 passengers which daily pass through the downtown terminal.

The traffic manager of Hamekasher, Mr. Israel Leist, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the transfer will cause basic changes in the operations of its lines. To facilitate access to the new station the city's western bus lines, nos. 1, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, and 63, will be redirected past the new station and then continue to the centre of the city.

Parking Lot

Mr. Leist said that it is also planned to reroute lines 6 and 15 to provide direct connection between the southern and eastern parts of the city and the new station. No. 6, which originates in Talpott, will also link the new station with the railroad terminal.

According to Municipality officials, the present Egged station on Jaffa Road will eventually be transformed into a parking lot and commercial centre. In the meantime, Egged will retain its repair garage there for about four months until a new garage, to be built on the site of the proposed permanent central station in Romema, is completed.

Plans for the permanent station, which is to be financed jointly by Egged and Hamekasher, have already been drawn up and confirmed by the Municipality. It is estimated that construction of the permanent station will take about two years.

Observers note that, in addition to improving the conditions of traffic and travel, the transfer of the central station from Jaffa Road will greatly influence the future structure of Jerusalem by promoting the development of the area around Binyanei Ha'Ooma, where building space is still available.

All Sabras Sold Out

By YAAKOV ARDON

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LOOKING as sleek as a well-groomed cat, Israel's Sabra sports car, which scored a resounding success at the recent Automobile Show in New York, has presented its makers, the Autocars Company in Haifa, with a problem: how to raise output in a short time without yielding on quality.

The company, makers of Sussita and Sabra vans, station-wagons, pick-ups and now also sports cars, has sold its entire production for the next nine months, and could have sold more but for the bottleneck of output: production is nearly 100 cars a month (150 in August) says Managing Director Y. Shubinsky.

Since building a motor car body from fibreglass —

reinforced polyester — is largely a manual and not a machine job, output cannot be expanded at will. Chief Engineer L. Schneller hopes to raise it to 300 a month within three years.

Two New Models

Meanwhile Autocars are going ahead with the development of two new models: a medium-sized passenger car, with a 17 h.p. British engine, to go into production this autumn; and a popular-priced small four-seater car that will not be ready before next spring. Then we'll have a car for every need, and it will be more than the mere assembly of imported parts," says Mr. Shubinsky. "We are doing better than 50 per cent added value this month and we shall be up to 60 per cent very soon."



Ordeal by Driving Lesson

By LUTZ WOLFF

Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHEN I inquired at the driving school about lessons, the man said that the price was IL5 an hour. It would take about 30 hours, and I could start right away. I looked at the huge car outside and my heart sank.

"Hm, well, I don't know," I hesitated. "I'm kind of busy today, perhaps tomorrow."

"Never mind," the man said. "You could take two trial lessons now, that is two hours and it only takes 50 minutes; ten pounds please." Before I knew what I was doing I had paid ten pounds and was on my way to becoming an expert driver.

My instructor took the car out and away from the centre of the town, and I took over. "I see you are a little nervous," he said, trying to be helpful. "Just keep calm, take it easy and don't be afraid."

He explained the starting procedure: Turn the key, give a little gas, put your foot down on the clutch pedal, go into first gear, put your hand out, look in the mirror, release your clutch, a little more gas, release the hand brake, steer left — and you're off. "You see how simple! Nothing to it," said teacher Moshe.

We went up Shimon Ha-Melech street and turned into Shvitz Yisrael near the French Hospital, when in this most unlikely place I managed to tie up the traffic and proper Yisrael started ganging up on me. As I turned, a shiny, super-sized car, followed by a whole caravan of vehicles, came straight at me. Just ahead a young man on a bicycle was doing some trick-riding; a

boy on a home-made scooter was having fun in the middle of the road; on the right a man was taking bread out of a delivery van; impatient drivers were blowing their horns; a car behind bumped into us. Moshe admonished me: "You must put your hand out. Go into first, whoa! brake!" There was a nerve-racking grinding noise, something wrong with the gears I think, and then our car jumped suddenly forward, missing the super-car by inches. The lady driving beside me said loud and clear: "I don't want to be involved in this scene with complete detachment."

I had enough and Moshe took over. Anybody want to sell a bicycle?

Naturally, roads and climate cause variations in vehicle maintenance. The reliable garage is your best bet for obtaining the advice and tips to keep your car fit.

Many garages, it should be mentioned, have gained a bad reputation in this country, especially for slovenly workmanship and economies at the car's expense.

Frequent Oiling

Frequent lubrication is of primary importance during Israel's long hot summers. It takes not more than an hour and costs about IL4, but has to be done once monthly, or every 1,500 kilometres of travel if that distance is covered within shorter time. A cleaning of the air filter over the carburettor is also essential every month, because of the dust and grit in the air in the summer.

All oils — in the engine, steering gear box and rear axle, must be changed every 8,000 kilometres.

After your car's first 1,500 kilometres of travel, it must enter the garage for a general inspection and check-up on bolts and nuts. It should be stressed here, that a "check-up" at a garage costs nothing. A good garage will usually not charge for tightening a couple of bolts, including this as service to the client.

Twice yearly the wheels of your car should be changed in position, and the spare wheel given its place on the road. Wheel changing days should be utilised for cleaning of brake linings, and it is preferable to do this at the end of summer and winter. Sand and mud collecting there can quickly ruin your brake drums. On these days a check of the

THE BUS OF THE FUTURE

Leyland Designer Sees Need for Smaller and Lighter Vehicles

By a Special Correspondent

SEVERAL provocative design ideas for an ultra-lightweight city transit bus of the future were put forward recently by Mr. J. McHugh, Chief Engineer (Vehicles) of Leyland Motors Ltd. (Leyland Motors have just signed an agreement to assemble buses and trucks in Israel.)

Mr. McHugh believes that with the increased use of motor cars, it is becoming virtually impossible to provide a satisfactory solution to parking and traffic requirements, especially in older cities, and therefore the public will eventually turn more and more to the use of the single-deck transit bus for short haul transportation into the "down-town" centres of larger cities.

Users are already reporting that elderly people are forsaking bus transportation because of the difficulty of entering and disembarking from orthodox-pattern buses, whilst the younger people prefer to use their own cars, even at great inconvenience, because of the unattractive decor and general finish in some of the older patterns of buses.

The provision of new and attractive vehicles necessitates

some re-thinking on the part of the bus engineer, says Leyland's chief engineer, "especially if new passengers are to be attracted away from motor cars, and fast loading and unloading of the vehicles is to be the desirable concept. Furthermore, there is a growing demand throughout the world for a reduction of operating costs, as well as a reduction in the purchase cost of new vehicles."

According to Mr. McHugh, the bus of the future would be 11 metres long and 2.5 metres wide. Its weight, ready for the road, would be as low as 3½ tons, with a maximum gross weight ratio of 3½ tons. These would be seats for 48, and its maximum load including standees, would be 75.

A 125 h.p. diesel engine, similar to the Leyland Power-Plus 400-S, would be installed transversely at the rear, driving a four-speed fully-automatic gearbox with torque converter input combined with a direct lock-up gearbox clutch. The gear-box, which has already been developed, has its output shaft mounted transversely amidships, and allows the transmission line to be longitudinal.

A futuristic feature would be the chassis, consisting of a single longitudinal member

of "spinal cord" construction tailored to receive an integral body assembly. The cord would contain all the suspension loads, while the engine-gearbox pack would be installed on a transverse chassis structural member of the rear. Steering and controls would go on a forward transverse member.

All brakes would be disc, hydraulically operated, with air boost, and a suspension would be full air for front and rear. The maximum height of the floor would be only 45cm, and the rear axle a rigid beam with integral arm location.

Glass Fibres and Plastics

Durability and light weight are the main features of the body, built from one-piece mouldings finally "glued" together with epoxy resin adhesives and reinforced by unidirectional or hexagonal fibres. Even the seats would have plastic frames. Entrance and exit would be by one step only, and moulded heating ducts would be built into the body.

Tests, said Mr. McHugh, had shown that such a bus achieved nearly five kilometres per litre fully laden at five stops per mile on a level road. At a continuous 50 k.p.h. it returned more than eight k.p.l.

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Looking After Your Car

The Garage is Your Vehicle's Doctor

By PAUL KOHN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

YOU may wonder why two cars, models from the same factory, manufactured at the same time and with the same mileage, can look and perform so very differently after only a short while. Just as the jockey may make all the difference to the performance of a racehorse, so the driver, and the way he looks after his car, can get poorer or better performance from his vehicle.

There is no secret on how to get peak performance from your car. The surest way is to look after it according to instructions in the handbook that comes with it. And, according to Mr. Max Levin, Manager of the Ford Garage in Tel Aviv, one of the country's biggest, so many drivers in Israel do not bother to do that.

Naturally, roads and climate cause variations in vehicle maintenance. The reliable garage is your best bet for obtaining the advice and tips to keep your car fit.

Many garages, it should be mentioned, have gained a bad reputation in this country, especially for slovenly workmanship and economies at the car's expense.

Frequent Oiling

Frequent lubrication is of primary importance during Israel's long hot summers. It takes not more than an hour and costs about IL4, but has to be done once monthly, or every 1,500 kilometres of travel if that distance is covered within shorter time. A cleaning of the air filter over the carburettor is also essential every month, because of the dust and grit in the air in the summer.

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front wheel alignment should also be made.

The air pressure in wheels should be frequently controlled, especially in the hot summer months. Your wheels' air pressure may be 30 pounds on setting out from Jerusalem, but on reaching Haifa after a direct drive, is likely to be 24 pounds. If the air pressure in the wheels is too high, the car may rattle and give you a bumpy drive.

Another frequent mistake of drivers is the love of fresh water in the radiator. Our petrol station man relates, "The water looks dirty. Perhaps you would let it out and fill it up with clean water." is a frequent request. Such drivers are best advised not to change their water, as fresh water adds stone which tends to block the network of water chambers in the radiator.

A highly important check that should be carried out by drivers themselves every few days is a look at the battery. The battery cover must be covered with distilled water and distilled water is available at your pharmacy, and usually at petrol stations too.

At 10,000 kilometres it is time for an "engine tune up."

Although brakes have been designed to give long service, this can be assured only by using genuine hydraulic brake fluid. The car owner should know that if brake fluid becomes even slightly adulterated, it could lead to the brakes becoming ineffective. At 30,000 kilometres it is time to change brake linings.

Besides the aesthetic pleasure of having your car look well groomed and running smoothly, a car owner has shown that the expense of regular maintenance is far less in the long run than letting the "little things" go. It is up to the driver to demand regular check-ups, and waste no more time in getting to the garage with seemingly small faults than if his lights had given out.

CONSUL CLASSIC

A new Ford Consul model will be available on the Israeli market as from next month.

The Consul Classic 2.6, as it is called, is a five-seater car which fills the gap between the 4-seater Anglia and the 6-seater Zephyr or Zodiac. It is available in two-door and four-door versions. It has a number of new features and a considerable luggage room.



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The Pharaoh of Auschwitz

Eichmann Comes to Life on Witness Stand

By D. R. Elton

ALL at once it has changed. The hosts of the risen dead have shuffled off. They have carved their inescapable epitaph, and history dare not ignore it. With their going, the walls of the Beit Haam, which had opened to a Dantean landscape, have closed in again. The courtroom has grown smaller, the Judges less Olympian, the issues simpler. The proceedings have been whittled down to size and one can "take it all in." The engulfing sadness of what went before has withdrawn like an ebbing tide.

Even the incredulity felt in the presence of the most grievous testimony ever heard by a court of law, this week became hardly more than passive curiosity.

Small wonder that Dr. Servatius felt it necessary to preface his examination of the accused with the warning that he would leave history to its own devices, and by implication, to those of the Prosecution. Small wonder, too, that the testifying ghosts, who have fled through this court at the bidding of witnesses who had gone with them part of the way, have drawn their shadows about them and set off homewards. They, and the story, have had their turn. They will get it again; but now it is Eichmann's turn.

He is being given it fairly and is taking it eagerly. Whatever may be the Court's verdict, its just procedure is something Adolf Eichmann intends, and properly intends, to exploit to such profit as may remain to him. It was Eichmann, I think, who wrote: "What is the best thing that can be done in a trap? — Eat the bait." On Tuesday he stood erect in his dock and looked like a dummy on stiff wires as he elected to take the oath and testify. It could not have been in expectation of dramatic testimony. Perhaps the public had been surprised by Eichmann's willingness to testify on oath and so become subject to cross-examination. If so, they should be surprised no longer. One gets the impression that he is willing and probably anxious to face his accusers.

And so through the long mornings the Defence solemnly built its case, straw by straw. There were times, however, when it seemed we were not listening to a Defence plea but to the sittings of a State Commission of Enquiry. To the public, the Commission of Enquiry brought to the public the structure and levels of authority within the public service, and the inter-relationships and possible overlapping of relevant ministries. He knew what he was talking about, where he stood as if he did. He had it all at his fingertips and when his fingertips were at a momentary loss he used them to extract a document from which he was able to quote in apparently shrewd support of his contentions.

It was all a little breathless. The Commission of Enquiry, if such it had been, should have congratulated him on his grasp of the intricacies of an elaborate pattern of government. His knowledge seemed almost too much, however, and too lucid, too assured and too authoritatively conveyed to his listeners, to be that of a subordinate. But after all, this was not a Commission of Enquiry. The authoritative gentleman who traced and analysed the pyramid of state from apex to base was none other than the accused, Adolf Eichmann. Not that the accused, whose alleged crimes carry the death penalty, seemed greatly impressed by his Counsel. There were times when one

felt that if Eichmann was the prisoner, Dr. Servatius was the servant.

Perhaps that is as it should be in a democratic court of law. Anyway, every now and then the accused, in distinctly authoritative tone, put the learned Counsel in his place. "I think my answer to that should be identical with the one I have already given in connection with the document No. 44 introduced by the Prosecution." He had the documents by heart, of course, and occasionally warned the Court of better ones to come, "which will bring out more clearly what I have just explained." It times when, most as if he were conducting his own case, or at any rate felt that he could conduct it quite as well as his lawyer.

It is not suggesting that Eichmann is an arrogant, self-confident wit. He is something I have never encountered before and don't know what to make of. He has borne the strain of his trial with remarkable composure, but it would be idle to suggest that he is not under strain. It is a strain that shows in the haughty twist of his face when the mask of composure drops. His apparent self-assurance, like his voice that clearly anticipates an answering back, probably is habit.

But what does it all matter? The evidence we have been hearing reveals little of the real Eichmann. True, he has come to life this week; that is to say,

has become something more than a terrifying automaton. When the Nazis were with us, he became curiously un-real; less substantial or recognizable as a man in our own image, let alone God's, than the wraith that was Mrs. Tsvetkovsk's little daughter flitting mischievously among the other ghosts in the Court. It is his voice that has given him life-likeness — or at least the illusion of it.

Even the voice, however, strong and resonant as it was, had the effect of an echo brought too close for comfort, an echo from the corridors of IV-B4 (the never moist to say "Roman IV. Arabie" is a meticulous fellow). Some observers have described it as a typically German parade-ground voice, and that it is, of course. But it is more. The articulation, the mouth working like a metal spring as the words are shaped, the tongue visibly testing the point of each word as a butcher tests the sharpness of the knife with his thumb — all his words had that sharpened effect and came too, with astonishing fluency. It was a little frightening. One thought to oneself: This is not the Obersturmbannführer on parade but, at long and inevitable last, the emergence of the Pharaoh of that domain of horror within the boundaries of which lie Auschwitz, Treblinka, Bergen-Belsen and the rest.

But a Pharaoh who stands respectfully, hands at his sides, before the Court of this sovereign Jewish State addresses him.

At first sight, this might seem an exaggerated response. But there were two good reasons for it. The first was, as we have seen, the fact that the Court was in the midst of a trial of a man who had been a member of the Gestapo and had been involved in the persecution of Jews. The second was, as we have seen, the fact that the Court was in the midst of a trial of a man who had been a member of the Gestapo and had been involved in the persecution of Jews.

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Brazil Warns Cuba Against Interference

By HENRY HOGG

RIO DE JANEIRO. — SUMMING up his three-day visit to Brazil in the course of his tour of Latin America, Mr. Adalberto Stevenson stated that he and President Jânio Quadros had discussed Communism in general terms and that Cuba had been mentioned "only incidentally."

If this is so it is surprising. In spite of President Quadros' "independent" foreign policy, which among other things favours leaving Cuba alone, the Cubans in their somewhat messianic revolutionary zeal have not reciprocated by leaving Brazil alone.

Even while the two statesmen were meeting in Sao Paulo, there was trouble in Recife, the state capital of Pernambuco in the north-east of Brazil.

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promise of better things, an energetic lawyer called Francisco Juliao, Deputy for Pernambuco State, with a record of representing without fee peasants evicted by absentee landlords. He founded the *Ligas Camponesas*, or Peasant Leagues.

No reasonable Government could have objected to such an initiative, and in fact the Brazilian Government did not. But as conditions took no quick turn for the better the Leagues turned to more violent action, burning cane-fields and pillaging farm-buildings.

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THE JEWISH SCENE

ANSWER for a QUESTION

By Geoffrey Wigoder

THERE is a classic Jewish story of a rabbi running down the street calling out "I've got an answer, who's got a question?" This illustrates the traditional growth of Jewish custom and practice based on responses — questions sent by Jews the world over to rabbinical authorities who issue their replies in carefully worded documents backed up by relevant quotations from Talmudic sources.

The Reform and Conservative rabbinate in the U.S. are sufficiently close to the historical stream of Judaism to maintain this format. Rabbi Solomon Freehof has recently published a book collecting major Reform responses while a selection of Conservative responses have been published in the "Jewish Chronicle."

The Conservative rabbi decided for instance that automatic dishwashers may be used for meat and milk provided separate trays are employed and the washer is cleaned thoroughly with each type of crockery. Another rabbi decided that socks must be knashed before frozen storage.

In synagogue matters, it was decided that the participation of non-Jews in the choir was undesirable although non-Jews could train such choirs. The query whether women could be called up to the Torah brought a split opinion; the majority thought it possible in special circumstances (e.g. bat-mitzva) but they stressed that the woman should be called only if there was a specific purpose and not because there are insufficient men deserving the honour; the minority, citing precedent in the period following the destruction of the Temple, held that women should be granted the privilege of aliyah. The Conservative rabbi agreed that an organ could be used in synagogue. As to the problem of using synagogue parking lots on Shabbat, a decision was diplomatically avoided.

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and the question sidestepped with the proviso that if the parking lots are used, they should be unattended.

On matters of marriage and divorce, the ruling was that a Cohen may marry a divorcee but must accept disqualification from priestly status for himself and his children (this seems to be an eminently sensible solution for one of the problems plaguing the laws of personal status in Israel). Another ruling was that any person converted to Judaism, regardless of the nature of the conversion, was to be considered a Jew for purposes of burial.

It was also decided that an adopted child should be converted as early as possible with the understanding that he should later have the option of deciding whether or not to remain a Jew.

Recent responses and decisions from Orthodox rabbis are reviewed in the current issue of "Tradition," by Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits, rabbi of New York's Fifth Avenue Synagogue and former Chief Rabbi of Tel-Aviv. He points out that there are today only about half-a-dozen periodicals (in Israel and the U.S.) devoted exclusively to rabbinical studies. The tendency is mainly in favour of theoretical discussions but they include original contributions seeking to supply "specific rulings on practical issues." The practical issues cited include:

Can a coffin temporarily used for one person be subsequently used for another? "What is the earliest time in the evening to count the Omer?" Dr. Jacobovits states that "all-too-scanty" preoccupation with halakhic problems in modern Jewish literature is being supplemented by a growing number of responses collections. Here are some of the problems and answers from these Orthodox sources: Can a supervisor at a kosher food establishment be succeeded by his widow? The answer is "yes" but as a certain doubt arises from a ruling by Maimonides, it is suggested that the woman be "employed" by a rabbi who is ultimately responsible for the kosher and not only nominally be.

What is the Jewish attitude towards birth-control? The duty of procreation is basic even after a man has two children (based on the verse "In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thy hand"). The rabbi gives an indication for contraceptive practice as a hazard to the life (and possibly the health) of the mother. If measures are being taken, chemical spermicides are preferable to the use of physical impediments. But as these problems are so personal and grave, each question should be submitted to a rabbi for an individual decision.

Is it permitted to play cards on the Sabbath (of course, without money stakes)? One medieval authority saw no objection as long as such games depended on skill rather than chance; another opposed him, saying that this decision showed inexperience in gambling. The latest scholar to discuss the subject also rejects the differentiation between games of skill and games of chance and rules out the lot. The halakhic sources condemn gambling in no uncertain terms and confirmed gamblers are forbidden to testify in court.

Halakha and Eichmann The halakhic background to the Eichmann case has been considered in a recent article by the Israeli authority, Rabbi Moshe Zevi Neria. One of the bases is the Biblical law of the blood-redeemer, which provides that the next-of-kin of a murder victim is not culpable if he avenges his relative. The concept of the "blood-redeemer" is the Biblical formula whereby no act of murder shall remain unpunished. The obligation devolves not only on the next-of-kin but upon a murderer which must stand idly by without bringing a murderer to justice. The duty to apprehend the killer and bring him to justice respects no national boundaries. The presence of a murderer within a country obligates that country to try him, and, if guilty, to execute him; if the government neglects this obligation, it is itself guilty of a moral offence.

A defence claim by a murderer that he is merely obeying orders is rejected by the rabbis. Even when the order is given by a king, one must not carry it out, says the Talmud, and it is axiomatic that a command to shed blood must be resisted even at the cost of one's own life. This applies universally and not only to Jews. If the criminal pleads that he merely ordered the killings but did not execute them himself, he remains culpable. Responsibility for issuing such instructions is all the greater when backed by government sanctions — and here the Talmud cites the rule of David in respect of Uriah the Hittite.

As for Jewish capital punishment, normally restricted to the Sanhedrin and hedged with so many safeguards as to practically abolish the death sentence, Rabbi Neria points to the special provisions to the state and courts in exceptional circumstances. "If a court sees fit to execute murderers and their like as an emergency measure, it has the right to do so as it deems proper" commented Maimonides. And Rabbi Neria concludes with a saying from a rabbinical work: "Whoever is merciful with the cruel will ultimately become cruel with the merciful."

FRIDAY'S PRESS: SYRIAN BORDER

Davar (Hizdruhi) writes: "We should not hasten to draw conclusions about the nature of the recent events on the Syrian border. But even if it should turn out that all the Syrian actions were of a local and chance character, this would not lessen their gravity. These provocative shenanigans cease. Israel is interested in maintaining border quiet. But there is a limit to our patience. We must take the Syrian provocations lying down just as we will not purchase quiet at the price of giving up development projects. Development will continue, and if we defend it, we will defend it. It is the Security Council's duty to intervene in order to prevent a graver outbreak."

Al Hachshar (Mapam) says that "there were no surprises" in the line adopted by Eichmann and his attorney in his defence. Commenting on Eichmann's reference to the role of Dr. Globke, the paper declares: system.

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WAGES AND EDUCATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — In your issue of June 2, you reported that when an agricultural worker earning IL235 a month was told that provision for all of his four children to obtain a secondary education would cost IL40 a month, he replied that the family would simply have to do without margarine, but he would undertake this obligation.

I cannot imagine that for a family of six, IL45 a month would provide even the bread without the margarine, and I believe that such sacrifice should by no means be encouraged. It is the duty of the community to disclose to what extent a whole (not only for humanitarian reasons but also for its own sake) to make it possible for every child to obtain an education which will enable him (or her) to make use of all his faculties.

On the other hand, a good artisan or farmer is certainly no less valuable than any lawyer, physician or engineer and no one has the right to put his family on a starvation basis for years for the sake of "higher education."

Yours, etc. ADAM HABER Ramat Gan, June 7.

PAPER WORK Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, — In order to transfer the sum of \$200, I had to fill out a form with my bank and to pay IL24 per dollar, and the bank charged me IL17.5 for expenses.

I cannot blame the bankers for the charges involved but in my humble opinion the time has come for the Treasury to allow the transfer of such small sums to be below \$50 or \$100 — by the purchase of a cheque or the sale of such small sums in the form of cheques or treasury notes, in order not only to avoid unnecessary expenses but also to spare our economy unnecessary paper work and manpower which probably would be more useful for other purposes.

Yours, etc. Dr. S. LOEWENHART Haifa, May 17. Copy of this letter was sent to the Treasury but no reply has been received. Ed. JP.

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Owing to stock-taking, our stores at Sarafand will be closed to customers on June 28, 29, 30, 1961.

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The Regional Rabbinical Court

Tel Aviv-Yafo

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Tuesday, June 27, 1961, at exactly 3 p.m., in the courtyard at 33 King George St., Tel Aviv.

DEDICATION

OF THE TEL AVIV-YAFO CHIEF RABBINATE, THE RELIGIOUS COUNCIL AND THE REGIONAL RABBINICAL COURT BUILDING

CEREMONY OF STATE

in the presence of

THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE

THE CHIEF RABBI, GOVERNMENT MINISTERS, RABBIS, SAGES AND JUDGES, THE MAYOR AND HIS DEPUTY, KNESSET MEMBERS AND PUBLIC DIGNITARIES

Admission by written invitation only. The gates will be closed at 4.30 p.m. sharp.

Buses Nos. 6, 12, 19.

Parking in Kibbutz Malchei Yisrael.

The ceremony will be broadcast by loudspeakers for those outside the courtyard.

Bravo, Kol Yisrael!

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Yehudi Wyman, conductor; Odeda Paros, viola (Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, June 20, 1961); "B Seraglio" Overture; Odeda Paros, "Song of Fraïre" for Viola and Orchestra; Fraïre: Symphony in D major.

THROUGH its many ups and downs I have never heard the Kol Yisrael Orchestra play so well, so alive as in this concert. The string section produced rich and well-tuned sonorities of precision, contributing fine solo and ensemble work. The orchestra as a whole followed the indications of Yehudi Wyman with a but too expansive, like a well-rehearsed professional body of musicians who like their work, it was most stimulating and encouraging experience for all of the orchestra's well-wishers.

The conductor, known for his phenomenal memory directed the complicated Paros score with ease and complete sovereignty, relieving the composer-soloist from attention to problems of cooperation with the orchestra, which usually constitute a big handicap for the performer. Paros consequently gave one of his finest performances on the viola, beautiful in tone and technical perfection, with subtle shades and contrasts: every tone vibrated with a full-blooded musicality.

As a composer, Paros has proved again in his "Song of Fraïre" his mastery of musical material, form and colourful orchestration, creating tension areas of great force and quiet, prayerlike moments of intense beauty, well balanced and linked together by an absorbing ease.

Only one complaint: when Paros gets into rhythmically conditioned, dance-like movements, he occasionally slips into groups of mass-produced units which tend to become clichés.

A thousand pities that in the hot season outside the Kibbutz Malchei Yisrael impose themselves through the open windows, and many subtle, soft passages get lost in merciless drowning.

The performance of Fraïre's most popular Symphony was a revelation owing to Wyman's ability to extract from the orchestra a first-class performance of dynamic vitality and musical perfection. Bravo!

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